



Dwight P. Green, '12, General Chairman of the 1953-54 Alumni Fund Campaign.



Glen A. Lloyd, '23, President of the University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association.



Morris E. Feiwell, '15, General Chairman of last year's campaign.

Thirteen Law

Some Notes for a History of the University of
Chicago Law School Class of 1913

MITCHELL DAWSON

Before me lies a specimen of photographic art labeled:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL
CLASS OF 1913

This picture follows the conventional pattern. In the center are the photographs of ten faculty members, beneath which are the pictures of the Class officers, namely: EARL Q. GRAY, President; R. C. WOOLSEY, Vice-President; NATE TARRSON, Secretary; and WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Treasurer. The rest of the page is filled with the rank and file of Class members.

Before I found this picture, I had that helpless and hopeless feeling that all the research in the world could not supply me with any written record of the Class. This picture gave me some comfort, but it was short lived. You can't spin a class history out of a picture, and there seemed to be no other record except lists of names of persons who graduated in 1913 and which of them were dead. Repeated raids on my "morgue" files, which contain the greatest conglomeration of legal miscellany in the Anglo-Saxon world, yielded only one more item—a poem by WEIGHTSTILL WOOD read and circulated at a dinner in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of our Class.

The trouble was that the Class of 1913 was born under the shadow of the quarter system, which was the invention, I believe, of that enlightened first president of the University, WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, whose son, PAUL V. HARPER, was a member of our Class. The quarter system has long since proved its merit, but in the years when our Class was in school the quarter system was still a novelty and the subject of controversy. The more progressive members of the faculty and students, especially in the Law School, came to regard class groups as undergraduate nonsense. For that reason, records using the class as a unit were not kept, because they would be of little value.

Under such circumstances, annual classes are an artificial concept. Except for rare reunions, the Class of Thirteen did not continue its identity after graduation. The history of such a class must therefore be the collective biographies of its members.

To get the ball rolling, I resorted to the time-honored device of a questionnaire. Forty were sent out, and sixteen answers were received. We made no attempt at a follow-up, and no effort to find out about the deceased members.

As I read the answers, I was struck by the fact that here we had a slice of lawyer history. Not too valuable as history goes, but honest and factual. The lawyer's part in his community has never been adequately told.

For instance, it is startling to discover that some of the Thirteeners in growing up with their communities had many of the experiences of frontier lawyers. All of them seem to have devoted a substantial part of their lives to public service.

Most of those who finally took their J.D. or LL.B. degrees in 1913 entered the practice of law. Some of them took jobs as law clerks. Those were the days when a law clerk was a handyman. He did not polish up the handle of the big front door, because there was no such handle. However, it was often a law clerk's duty to clean and fill inkwells and empty cuspidors. He would be paid anywhere from nothing at all up to \$15.00 per week. Such a clerkship could be a pretty disillusioning experience. The wiser or luckier men by-passed it. Take EARL Q. GRAY, for instance. He was president of the Class and the equivalent of valedictorian. He and SI HARRIS were at the top of the list in scholarship, although differing widely in temperament. Earl was one of the most successful Thirteeners in building his life around the practice of law. The "Q" in his name must stand for "Quotable" because the sketch of his career he sent me in answer to the questionnaire is all pleasantly quotable, and I quote as follows:

I was married July 2, 1921, to Lucile Roberts of the old home town, Higgins, Texas. I have one son, Roger K. Gray, who is engaged in the oil business with me here at Ardmore; a daughter, Nancy, who is the wife of John D. Cheek, an attorney of Oklahoma City. I have four grandchildren. I have always been very proud of my family. I have often said that just having my wife with me at a bar meeting or other gathering raises my standing several notches. At the American Bar Association at Washington, D.C., one hostess, in trying to tell another how to find my wife and daughter in the crowd, said, "You just look for the most attractive mother-daughter combination here, and that will be them."

In the summer of 1913, looking around for a location where my services might be usable, I landed at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma. I was attracted by the very high quality of farm land in that area. I remained there only about six months. I did get some work to do, but it paid very poorly. The discovery of a major oil field near Ardmore made it look much more attractive. I had observed, when first looking around in the oil towns of Tulsa and Bartlesville, that those who were pointed out as the leading lawyers of the town were much younger men than the leading lawyers of the agricultural sections. This helped to convince me that an oil town was more desirable for a beginning lawyer.

I had been at Ardmore for about six months when one of the older firms, Potterf & Walker, offered to employ me. Walker, the junior member, had property in the new oil field and had under consideration plans to leave the law practice and move to Oklahoma City. He made this move only a few weeks after I began work for the firm, and H. C. Potterf rather surprised me by offering me a full partnership. He was rather elderly and his health not too rugged. He had an excellent reputation for intelligence and integrity but was no longer very aggressive. He was quite willing for me to carry all the responsibility of which I felt capable.

In this situation I probably accumulated experience more rapidly than many young lawyers. In my early thirties, I felt like I was carrying as much responsibility as any other lawyer in this immediate section of the state—but that thought was probably another one of my errors. Chiefly, we were representing banks and other substantial creditors of individuals who, during the flush times toward the end and after the end of World War I, had extended their operations much too widely for safety. There were failures that involved estates quite large for this area, and the creditors were numerous and in large amounts. I began to hear myself referred to as a collection lawyer and didn't like the sound of it, but it did get me a very good start and paid well.

After that period passed, I drifted more into land-title litigation and matters arising out of oil and gas operations. However, I have continued representing banks and have, I believe, seen banks and bankers in as many different kinds of trouble as the "Kingfish" can get into.

Over the years I have gradually accumulated property, and this has taken more and more of my time and limited my time for the practice. Among other things, I have over the years acquired a good many tracts of land and interests in other tracts, many of which are held largely for oil possibilities and some of which are productive. For a long time, I sought to retain only royalty interests, but, since my son has been out of school and out of the army, we have under his management engaged in some oil and gas operations. This has not been extensive, but, when successful, it doesn't need to be extensive to pay better than the law.

I was not able to forget my origin in the cattle-raising section of the Texas Panhandle and in 1936 bought a ranch in what I believe to be the best all-year-round native grass-ranching section in any state. The area has received some national publicity as "Hereford Heaven." It is limestone soil. I probably wouldn't trade my ranch for any other that I ever saw, but charge that to my prejudice. It has a clear all-year-round stream, running from 20 to 40 feet wide for several miles through the place. It is fed by springs mostly rising on the place. With springs, well, and the creek, I claim it is the best-watered ranch in anybody's country. Ranching is my hobby, but it's paying. I never feel more relieved than when I can get in my car and head that way—about 40 miles from here. I enjoy nothing better than showing a friend over it. This is an invitation to you or to any member of the class.

I do regret that these other interests encroach more and more on my time and limit what I can do in the law. For the past year it has been limited more than ever because I am currently serving as district governor of my district in Rotary.

I love that picture of the levelheaded Earl escaping to his private earthly paradise. A farm can be heaven—with plenty of machinery and hired men and good soil. An astonishing number of Thirteeners have found this out. That's the one important fact that HARRY MARKHEIM reported in his laconically answered questionnaire. "Since 1940," he says, "I have lived on and operated a 332-acre farm west of St. Charles, Illinois." That's all he says, but it packs a wallop. I hear from other sources that he has had some excellent dairy herds and that his

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farming is both business-like and creative. Harry commutes to Chicago, where he practices law. One of his partners is a Thirteener, JACOB LOGAN FOX. Like Markheim, Fox has joined the landed gentry. He owns and operates a twenty-acre fruit farm near Berrien Springs, Michigan. He has a wife, three children, and one grandchild. One of Fox's sons is associated with him in the practice of law. He was one of the founders of the South Shore Temple in Chicago and is chairman of its board of trustees. Fox did his bit of Army service in the First Illinois Cavalry on the Mexican Border in 1914-17. He is a collector of Lincolniana.

Two Thirteeners settled down and made a success of law practice in Boise, Idaho. One of them was LAUREL E. ELAM. He summarizes his career as follows: Started starving; served as prosecuting attorney; served as state legislator; president of Chamber of Commerce; president of YMCA, all in Boise. He says he has made a living; paid all income taxes; has a wife, three children, and one grandchild. His hobby is golf. Incidentally, he says that ROSS W. BATES is with the Veterans Administration in San Francisco. Ross failed to answer the questionnaire.

The other Boise Thirteener, J. L. EBERLE, practices law in truly patriarchal fashion. He has a wife, two sons, and two grandchildren. Both of the sons are members of his law firm. In fact, they seem to constitute the firm. Eberle says that theirs is just a small-town practice but roots deep in the community. He was president of the Idaho State Bar Association (1938-39) and a commissioner on Uniform State Laws.

JACOB A. WALKER is another smart Thirteener who became a successful lawyer. He practices in Opelika, Alabama, with his son as a partner. "The one blot on the family escutcheon," he says, "is that he graduated in law at Harvard instead of The University of Chicago."

He was elected a member of the Alabama House of Representatives, 1923-27, and of the State Senate, 1927-31. He served in 1942-43 as president of the Alabama State Bar Association. He was special assistant to United States Attorney-General, 1941-46, and served as a second lieutenant, F.A. U.S. Army, World War I. He specializes in trial work.

Texas-born and Texas-bred, GEORGE M. CONNOR concedes that Texas is still a part of the United States. It was touch and go until Congress yielded to Texas all claims to that state's historic seaward boundary lands. George has been practicing in Fort Worth, Texas, since 1913. He has a wife, three grown sons, and seven grandchildren. One of his sons is a practicing physician, another is a lawyer and member of his father's firm, and the third is a journalist. George has been president of the Tarrant County Bar Association and president of the Board of Education of the Fort Worth School District. He also served as special district judge by election

of the Bar to relieve the regular judge while he was in military service. He writes:

I ran into Earl Gray in a fishing camp located on an island off the east coast of Old Mexico, about a year ago. I have been flying down to that camp two or three times a year for the last ten or twelve years, doctor's orders. I had quite a serious illness in the late 30's, which fact prompted my resignation from the School Board and later my acceptance of the appointment as special district judge, the latter on the theory that the work would be easy and in line with recuperative procedures. But I am now O.K. Playing nine holes of golf three times a week, taking a short vacation out of town every third month, and really having more fun and enjoying life more than at any time prior to my illness.

On June 10, 1950, The University of Chicago presented MOSES LEVITAN with a Useful Citizen Award. They could not have chosen a more appropriate candidate. During his career as a lawyer he has carried on a parallel career in volunteer social service. He has been chairman of the Community Fund of Chicago Committee on Family Agencies and Major and Minor Services. He has been particularly interested for many years in the activities and welfare of boys. He is a past president and director for life of the Young Men's Jewish Council of Chicago, which conducts four large boys' clubs and Camp Henry Horner for boys. He has been director and president of the Jewish Family and Community Service of Chicago, an affiliate of the Jewish Federation of Chicago, of which he is a director and vice-president. He is also a member of the board of directors of Herrick House and has served on the Chicago Metropolitan Welfare Council.

Moe entered the army as a private in World War I and came out as first lieutenant of field artillery. Except for this army service, he has been practicing law in Chicago since his graduation from Law School. His nephew, Theodore J. Levitan, is associated with him. The highlight in Moe's legal career was his successful argument before the Supreme Court of the United States of a case which has since become a leading case on infringement of trade-mark, unfair competition, and statutory construction. He finds the practice of law fascinating, and he has enjoyed his friendship with former classmates and brother-lawyers, not only in Chicago, but in other parts of the country. He writes:

I have enjoyed continued contact with the University and the Law School in particular. I am happy to see our Law School again become one of the finest and leading law schools in America. We have a wonderful dean and faculty. Establishment of the American Bar Association Center on the campus of the University of Chicago is a fine tribute to the high standing of our law school and the esteem in which it is held by the American Bar Association and the bar of this country. I have also found that the lawyer, more than the member of any other profession, gives of himself, of his experience, of his efforts and his training to good causes, to social welfare, to civic betterment, and to everything that makes for a better society. I am sure that all members of our

class will join me in the opinion that the training we had at the University of Chicago Law School, under the giants among the legal teachers whom we were fortunate to have on our faculty, has helped us not only in the technical aspects of our profession but has given us points of view and established for us as goals ideals which far transcend the practice of law merely as a *trade* for a livelihood.

When he has nothing else to do, Moe turns for recreation to "anything that will take me out of doors and into the woods, country and mountains, particularly fly fishing for trout—and reading, music, art and travel, when, as and if the occasion and funds permit—all of



Charles A. Bane, '37, General Counsel of Commonwealth Edison, Lecturer in Law at the School for the Summer Quarter, 1954.

which hobbies, I am happy to report, are also enjoyed and joined in by my better fraction."

A few members of the Class took a fling at law before they went into other vocations more suited to their tastes and talents, and often more remunerative. After five years of practice, NATHAN E. TARRSON, too impatient to consider going on with such a sedentary occupation, plunged into the sea of advertising. He operated principally in New York City until his retirement in 1951. He has been kept busy settling down in Los Angeles, California, with his wife. They have a daughter and two grandchildren.

Chance shook R. W. FLACK out of the law into public service. His small but satisfactory practice was interrupted by World War I. After serving as a pilot in the Air Force, he returned to his home in Springfield, Ohio, where he became city prosecutor and then city solicitor. From those jobs he entered the profession of city manager and has held that office in Springfield, Ohio, San Diego, California, Charlotte, North Carolina, and Durham, North Carolina, where he is now serving as city manager. Flack has a wife but no children. In 1950 he was president of the International City Managers' Association.

Most answers to the questionnaire minimize the re-

spondent's achievements. Almost all of them have philosophical overtones. Says C. J. PRIMM: "A fellow just begins to enjoy life intelligently by the time he sees the guardian angel beckoning for recess." In answer to the topic "Describe highlights in your career," he says: "No lights and no bugles tonight." In answer to the question: "Are you practicing law?" he says: "No, thank God." He winds up with disclaiming membership in the Class of 1913, saying: "This reached me by bureaucratic mistake."

I suspect that the classmates who turned in short factual answers to the questionnaire were withholding most important things—all in good faith but underestimating the things that are interesting to others. JOSEPH KERLIN RYAN, for instance, who reports that he has a wife, one daughter, and two grandsons. He served in World War I and was a first lieutenant. He has practiced law in Chicago, Bowling Green, Kentucky, and New York City, where he offices at 44 Wall Street. He commutes from his home in Garden City.

There are as many different ways to practice law as there are individual personalities. The law, as practiced before the Atomic Age, lent itself to the free-lance type of personality. Even in the big cities there are still an astonishing number of lawyers who follow that pattern.

The Class of 1913 tended to have a large proportion of individual practitioners. Weightstill Woods is still going strong as a free lance with an office at the top of the Monadnock Building, which is famous for its monolithic architecture—a precursor of the steel skyscraper. He is in good health and youthful-looking, although he has five children and eight grandchildren. He is the author of the only poem about our Class, written and circulated at our Twentieth Anniversary Dinner, held at the Congress Hotel on June 13, 1933. In nostalgic verses he recalls:

Amid refreshment we assemble now,
Classmates, fellows, for companionship
And for renewal of those bonds
Of friendly feeling which we knew
In law school days these many years gone by.

By those readings Woolsey gave in leisure hours
Our humorous entertainment we recall,
Fabulous northwoodsmen pictured in solemn words,
Those swinging songs which Tarrson led,
As Blazer swiftly fingered rhythmic keys
We sing anew that carefree, jolly way,
As on that night at Ryan's Hall
After we passed the last of our exams.

EDWARD A. SEEGERs stayed clear of all entanglements, including marriage. He is our only bachelor member, I believe. He lives and practices law in the Chicago suburb of River Forest, Illinois, which I take it is semi-retirement. He outlines his career as follows:

My ambition was to be a corporation lawyer, so upon

graduation I applied with several of the leading law firms in Chicago specializing in that field. One of them said I could come to work if I was in a position to work for one year without salary; others had no opening. Frank Schoenfield, a corporation lawyer, needed an office boy. So I went to work with him at \$5.00 per week. At the end of the week I told him I had to have a raise, so he said he would pay me \$6.00 per week. At the end of that week I told him I was quitting. Several weeks later I got a job as office attorney in the real estate loan department of Central Trust Company of Illinois, where I stayed until I entered military service in April, 1917. Was discharged in February, 1919, with rank of second lieutenant in the field artillery. Later that year I accepted a position as assistant loan manager with Quinlan & Tyson, which position I held through 1924, when I went back to my first love of practicing law, largely confined, however, to real estate matters, later branching out into probate matters. I have made a fair living but undoubtedly could have done much better in the real estate business. However, I have no regrets. I have enjoyed my work and have the satisfaction that I have been a credit to the profession.

Ed has been active principally in his church, Associated Charities, and the American Legion, being vice-president of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod—Charities Fund, Inc.

The teaching profession lured several Thirteeners from the hurly-burly and partisanship of law to a more contemplative life. MERRILL ISAAC SCHNEBLY is an outstanding example. He started teaching law in 1917 and has been so engaged ever since. In 1928 he became professor of law at the University of Illinois. He has practiced law only as consultant for other lawyers.

His teaching and research have been in the general field of property. For many years he taught the courses in future interests, trusts and wills and administration. He is author of Part 26 of the American Law of Property (Restraints upon the Alienation of Property), and of numerous articles in various legal periodicals. For a period of five years (1945-49) he delivered annually a series of lectures for practicing lawyers, under the sponsorship of the Title Examiners Section of the Illinois Title Association.

Merrill was married in 1913 to Bessie Viola Anthony, who died in 1949. By that marriage he has three children living, two daughters and one son. He has five grandchildren. His son, John R. Schnebly, is now practicing law in Peoria, Illinois. In 1950 he was married to Melitta A. Magaret, A.B., Chicago, 1911. They took their academic degrees at the same convocation.

WILLIAM H. SPENCER is another member of the Class who stepped out of Law School into the teaching profession. After getting his law degree, he taught political science at the University of Chicago, and he gradually worked over into teaching business law. He has been a full professor since 1923, served as Dean of the School of Commerce from 1924 to 1945, in which year he was appointed to the Hobart Williams Distinguished Service Professorship. He has held public office as chairman of

Chicago Regional Labor Board (1934-35) and director of the War Manpower Commission, Region VI (1942-45). He is also the author of a three-volume book on *Law and Business* and of other publications.

Another big-city lawyer, GEORGE B. MCKIBBIN, finds fulfilment in public service. "The most interesting year of my life," he writes, "was July, 1947, to July, 1948, when Mrs. McKibbin and I lived in Berlin, where I was serving as one of General Clay's advisers." George was again drafted for government service in September, 1953, when he was appointed to represent the General Services Administration on the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This committee was established to increase the effectiveness of clauses in government contracts forbidding discrimination in employment under such contracts.

Mr. Edmund F. Mansure, as GSA Administrator said: "We are fortunate in enlisting Mr. McKibbin's services, even on a part-time basis. He has had a rich background of experience in educational, religious, social, and welfare problems which he can bring to the attack on discrimination in employment. By his familiarity with these problems, Mr. McKibbin will be able to contribute to the committee's success in assuring equality of opportunity in the work performed under government contracts. Nondiscrimination is a goal with which we are both in total sympathy."

At present George is a member of the board of trustees or directors of Iowa Wesleyan College, Cook County School of Nursing, Chicago YMCA, and Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago. He is also a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and chairman of the executive committee of World Brotherhood.

He is president of the board of trustees of St. James Methodist Church, Chicago, and secretary of the Council on World Service and Finance of the Methodist Church.

He was a member of the Illinois Public Aid Commission from 1941 to 1945, and its chairman, without salary, since April, 1953. The commission administers the relief programs of the state of Illinois. He was also chairman of the Board of Public Welfare Commissioners of the state of Illinois, 1945-49, and served on the Illinois Postwar Planning Commission in 1945.

Illinois state director of finance from 1941 to 1945, he has served on the board of managers of the Council of State Governments. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1943.

He has a wife, five children, and three grandchildren.

HERBERT BEBB sent me some biographical data a few months before his death. Those of us who live in Chicago and had frequent contact with Herbert, mainly at the City Club and Chicago Bar Association, feel his loss keenly. At the time of his death he was on the faculty of John Marshall Law School teaching Illinois civil practice, partnership, and torts. He had made the

break from law practice in 1952, and he found the academic life very satisfying. He was one of three Chicago citizens to receive the Human Relationships Award in December, 1951. He also received the citation from the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago for being a worthy alumnus and useful citizen.

Herbert spent the first three years of his career in the office of Shepard, McCormick & Thomasson, which later became Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis. While with this firm, he was asked to answer legal inquiries sent to the "Friend of the People Department" of the *Chicago Tribune*. He answered an average of over seven hundred letters a month, and continued this service until 1949. He was engaged in individual practice from 1916 to 1925. He then became a member of the firm of Harris, Reinhardt & Bebb.

In late years he was co-leader of a seminar on United States foreign policy. He was also chairman of the Race Relations Committee of the City Club, having written two pamphlets on race-labeling in the *Chicago Tribune*. He was president of the City Club of Chicago for two terms, 1932-34.

He contributed various articles on civil practice and negotiable instruments to legal periodicals and on legal problems of the seed trade to the *Seed World*.

Herbert is survived by his wife and two married daughters. His relationship with his family was warm and strong. It found fruition in the publication of a Christmas card in the form of a small magazine called "Bebb Beacon," a four-page account of the doings of the Bebb family, which ran to five numbers of bright and cheerful *causerie*.

Fifteen of our classmates are listed by the Dean's office as dead. Among them was SILAS A. HARRIS, who found active practice unbearable and, after ten years of it, switched to the teaching profession and became a member of the faculty of the Law School at Ohio State University. Si was active in many technical and public aspects of law reform. His integrity was impeccable, his industry enormous, but with all he could detach himself sufficiently from the work on hand to acquire a perspective needed when planning on paper to make the world a better place to live in.

Then there was that Scotch sphinx, CAMERON LATTER. Inscrutable, he hid behind the thickest glasses I have ever seen. Fond of practical jokes, which he would play on unsuspecting brother-lawyers without a glimmer of a grin. He loved to pull the leg of another lawyer by assuring him that Judge So-and-So could be reached, not by him, but by his clerk. This was a phony, because if Cam intended to play such games, he would not have done it that way. Apparently he loved to see a struggle going on in his victim. What he would have done if his victim had shown an interest in fixing a case, I don't know.

The rest of the roll of the deceased classmates includes: FRED STANLEY BENSON, CALVIN M. GEORGE, ROY

M. HARMON, PAUL V. HARPER, HARRY A. McCAULEY, MILTON EVERETT ROBINSON, JR., JOHN CLINTON SEARLE, MICHAEL DAVID SMITH, WILLIAM E. STANLEY, IRA E. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM E. JONES, and MORRIS A. MILKEWITCH (MORRIS A. MILLS).

And what about me? I suppose I should modestly retire to the footnotes, but I don't like footnotes, and I refuse to be one. I have been practicing law in Chicago since 1913, with the exception of eighteen months in the Army, where I wound up as sergeant in the intelligence corps. My practice has simmered down from a very general practice to matters involving business problems, real estate, and probate work.

While practicing law, I have carried on a dual vocation as a writer. I have contributed to such magazines as the *New Yorker*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Reader's Digest*, *Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Esquire*, *American Mercury* (when edited by H. L. Mencken), and *Rotarian*. I have also written the articles on "Law" in the *Britannica Year Books* covering the years 1943-1953, both inclusive, and contributed a 30,000-word article on law to a Britannica book called *Ten Eventful Years*. I have also invaded the field of children's books, having written a story called *The Magic Firecrackers*, published by the Viking Press in 1949. The *New York Times* rated that book as one of the ten best children's books of the year.

My interest in the public aspect of law led me into bar association committee work. I served as chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Chicago Bar Association (1934-37). I also served as chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Section on Bar Association activities of the American Bar Association (1936-38). I was a member of the American Bar Association Committee on the Economic Condition of the Bar (1937-39), headed by Lloyd K. Garrison. This committee published a report which gave impetus to the organization of service plans. This led to my service on the Committee of the Chicago Bar Association which



Fred Ash, '40, Sheldon Tefft, Elmer Schaefer, '26, and Frank Mayer, '23, just prior to Professor Llewellyn's speech on the Uniform Commercial Code.

originated and established a Lawyer Reference Plan for that Association. In 1938 the American Bar Association commissioned me to write a study of public relations for the bar, which was the first book on the subject. I edited the *Chicago Bar Record* from 1934 to 1935, and 1939 to 1942, and contributed a column of legal comment to the editorial page of the *Chicago Daily News*

(1926-31). I took time out to lecture on newspaper law for two terms at Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

I live with my wife and her mother in a secluded but easily accessible spot on the edge of a ravine near the lake in Winnetka, Illinois. I have three children and two grandchildren—one *in esse* and one *in posse*.